DAVID E. SMILEY ........................Editor JOHN C. MARTIN ... General Business Manager

Published daily at Pushic Lengers Building Independence Square. Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC CITY. Press Union Building Faw Tone. 204 Madison Ave.

Deraoir. 701 Ford Building Fr. Louis. 613 Globe-Democrat Building Guicago. 1302 Tribune Building

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1601 Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively en-tiled to the use for republication of all meas ispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited this paper, and also the local news published All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, August 22, 1922

#### THE FACTS AT LAST?

MR. WINSLOW'S bill in the House and Mr. Borah's in the Senate, prepared in response to the President's request and presented yesterday, open the way toward the impartial, independent, fact-finding commission which clearly is necessary to peace in the coal fields and tolerable fuel prices in the open market.

Unless the influence of lobbies can prevail to delay action on these two measures by the old method of irrelevant debate, the commission of nine should be at work within a month.

The wisest provision suggested by Mr. Harding and observed in the text of the Borah and Winslow measures is for a board of inquiry that shall include no one directly involved in the coal industry. The effort of the Government on this occasion must be directed to the discovery of the truth, and not to judgment between rival propagandists. Thus the country may be benefited by the service of a non-political and wholly scientific survey directed by competent and thoroughly trained experts.

When the first suggestions for such a commission were advanced in Washington, technicians associated with the Geologic Survey and the Departments of Conynerce and Labor expressed the opinion that a survey thorough enough to sift out all the facts in the coal fields would require at least two years. It is to be hoped that the work of the commission, which the President will soon appoint, will not be hurried, as it would be if the provision of the Winslow bill requiring a report next January were not changed.

The final responsibility will rest upon Mr. Harding, for he will have the power to select the commission's members. He ought to get as far away from the labor and operator group as he can in making his appointments. As we suggested before, he could do no better than enlist the services of some of the brilliant minds that are plentiful in the technical departments of the Government at Washington, where hundreds of scholars and cientists labor year after year in relative obscurity because they happen to be moved by desire to work alike in the interest of progress and the public service.

# AN UPSET IN PEACHES

EUGENE FIELD'S "tale of woe" originated, it may be recalled, in a pench. Johnny Jones and his sister Sue are he no means the exclusive specimens of sufferers from the "king of fruits." "Peach crop ruined' is so familiar an announcement that a good many callous members of the public have ceased paying attention to the jereminds of chilly springtimes.

But somehow or other the conventional schedule was upset this year. Late frosts were not catastrophic and even Delaware is not downcast. It is reported from that State that its old prestige in peach production is virtually regained. In Pennsylvania, records of fifteen years

are broken, with prospects in Bucks County and the lower end of Montgomery County alone of a crop in excess of 100,000 bushels of fruit.

It is announced that in many instances growers are disposing of their product direct to housewives or direct to retailers in the large communities. Thousands of buskets have been purchased by motorists frequenting the orchard districts.

Prosperity which thus flouts precedents is almost disconcerting. What is to become of melancholy tradition if peaches are plentiful, if their growers are flourishing, if the public is served and no blight has yet been sighted?

## RIO'S REVOLUTION

MORE THAN one variety of revolution flourishes in Latin America, if the Brazilian fair may be taken as typical. It is announced-and all promoters of exposition enterprises should note the sensational communique-that all the Brazilian buildings in Rio de Janeiro will be open and completed on the official inauguration day, September 7. Several of the foreign structures are delayed, but Japan, Mexico and Belgium will be entirely ready with their

The centenary fair at Rio has lacked little of effective publicity. Europe is not so downcast and depressed that it refuses to participate in the undertaking. The principal nations of the Continent will be well represented at Rio.

tion, the United States will be enabled to make a fitting showing. Visitors from all parts of the globe will flock to the stately and scenically superb Brazilian capital. World fairs in this post-war period are not

Of course, the punctual opening of the Rio enterprise is a bit staggering in prossect. But then South America, as has been beerved before, doesn't do things our way. Its inhabitants ever were, and apparently over will be, revolutionists.

## ONWARD FROM NORMALCY

T HAS happened at last. A lady who smoked a cigarette in a New York resaurant where smoking is the acknowledged ight of all patrons didn't throw her fag way when she went out into the street. he finished it and lit another and puffed dly while waiting for a cab. A shocked way policeman compelled her to put igarette on the pavement and tramp

smoke cigarettes in the street? That

Commissioner Enright has secluded himself

to ponder out a decision As a matter of fact, ladies have been smoking for years in the streets of New York. Most of the smoke visible on Fifth avenue at the parade hour, like the blue mist that hangs over Broad street when the theatre crowds are on their way, comes not from automobile engines but from ladies who ride in the machines.

The new freedom is here and it has some odd aspects. But we shall have to put up

#### PUT-AND-TAKE, NEW STYLE: THAT'S THE SOLDIER BONUS

Congress Would Give Billions to Service Men Only to Take the Money Away From Them in Other Ways

TIEW the matter for a moment broadly V and you should find it easy to understand why the relentless minorities that wield the whip over Congress seem willing and even eager to crowd the Soldier Bonus Bill through without furtner delay. The Powers Up Above will give the ex-service men three or four billions only in order that they may immediately take it away from them. The people who press the buttons in the House and the Senate are laboring to get a bonus not for the soldiers but for themselves. For, as affairs have been going in Washington, we shall soon reach a point at which few people will be able to meet the demands of ordinary living without extraordinary aid from some quarter.

Soft coal is going higher. The new tariff schedules will certainly send the costs of clothing upward. The Fordney-McCumber bill is in most of its aspects a price-raising measure. Meanwhile wages and the profits of small and medium-sized businesses are being forced down.

Unless some one sees the light we shall all have to have Government bonuses. It might not be unreasonable to ask that the Government give about \$500 to every man and woman and every child over the age of ten. The group profiteers higher up would get it all within a year. Then they would have a sort of mortgage on the Government. They would have attained what appears to be their ultimate goal and they ought to be happy, and we might therefore have something like economic peace.

Commander MacNider has just asserted that the Bonus Bill will go through without further opposition of a troublesome sort. If he were a wiser commander, if he could bring to the problems of peace the courage and the understanding that he and his buddles brought to the problems of war, he would shudder at the prospect of a triumphant bonus scheme. For, if ever shadow paraded as the substance of good, if ever a deliberate effort was made to bribe an influential body of citizens and divert them from the truth and their duty, it is present in the bonus plan-

Members of Congress who are morally and intellectually and instinctively opposed to the bonus have lined up in support of it only to direct attention away from their own errors of act and omission and their cowardice and futility in the presence of a whole procession of national crises. The soldiers are asked to accept a money payment in return for the immunity desired by ineffectives in the House and the Senate. And they have only to read the record of the present session to see that schemes to take the bonus away from them progress side by side with the scheme to take the bonus money out of the people's pockets.

Thus much of the legislation of the hour tends directly to increase, rather than to lessen, the costs of living. Where we are going to get the necessary money to pay for bonuses and \$15 or \$20 domestic conl orto put it in other words-where 90 per cent of the population in the United States is going to find funds to meet the unrestrained demands of the 10 per cent in control of major commodities is more than we can see. Through bonuses? But the bonuses are to go only to former soldiers, who, like children, will be permitted to hold the money in their hands for a little while before it is snatched from them. What of the people who have to find out of diminishing incomes the money to pay the bonuses?

There would be a woeful deficiency in any system of political and economic reasoning which continued to demand lower wages and lower profits in small businesses while it reacted consistently to support and increase high living costs. But even a deficient system of reasoning is not apparent in Congress at this time. Tariff legislation formulated at the present session represents for the most part surrender to powerful influences and bloc minorities that have no concern for the rest of the country and no rational conception of its needs.

What we are waiting for hopefully is the day when Little Business Men will refuse to be fooled by flattery and, therefore, readier to question and criticize some of the methods of selfish interests which often manage to control Congress. Any sort of legislation or political activity that tends to restrain general trade or reduce the purchasing power of 90 per cent of the people must be quite as bad for the average man in business as it may be for the worker and the wageearner. It may strengthen and enrich a limited few. It may be good for the monopolist in control of commodities that the people have to have at any price. But for the business of the country as a whole it

must in the end be disnetrous. Congress knows this. Yet, in order that it may remain for a little longer free to act stupidly, selfishly and dangerously and legislate for 16 per cent of the population rather than for the Lation as a whole, it would fling a three or four billion bribe to the American Legion, to men who went out and cheerfully risked their lives for the institutions of democracy!

## INCOME AND GEOGRAPHY

DENNSYLVANIA is popularly believed to be a wealthy Commonwealth. Generalizations on this subject are, however, less impressive than the actual figures now furnished by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

In the latest report of this organization specific evidence is given of the overwhelming financial superiority of a thickly populated industrial area in the Middle Atlantic region over all the rest of the country. The survey reveals that in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey alone is one-fourth of the entire income received by citizens of the United States.

As might be supposed the premier position is held by New York with an aggregate income of more than nine billions. vania is a good second with six billions of dollars. Nevade holds up the rear with a

total income of some sixty-five millions

Despite the enormous agricultural productiveness of the Nation, it is significant that less than one-fourth of the income of New England and the Middle Atlantic States is drawn from farming. Where this pursuit fares best is in California, notwithstanding the fact that it is the main support of the South.

The industrialization of New England is plainly exhibited by the announcement that the average income of farmers in that section is less than \$1000 a year. In Callfornia, with its systematized and efficient agricultural organization, proprietors of cultivated soil gain \$3485 in yearly receipts,

The predominance of wealth and population in the eastern and central portions of the original strip of States was a subject keenly appreciated by framers of the Constitution. It is curious to note that the problem which was solved in part by the compromise whereby the number of Senators from each State was fixed, while the proportionate method was adopted regarding

Congressmen, is not greatly changed today. Mr. Bornh may speak passionately on behalf of Idaho with less than 500,000 population, virtually no manufacturing resources and a relatively insignificant total income. It is Pennsylvania among a few other States which foots a large part of the Federal

### MORE COWARDLY MURDER

TT IS only too tragically clear that the ditching of the fast mail train on the Michigan Central Railroad, near Gary, Ind., on Sunday morning, was the result of conscious and malignant planning. Spikes withdrawn from thirty-seven ties testified to the operations of cowardly and brutal terrorists.

Indications are not wanting, although direct explicit evidence has not yet been found, to confirm the opinion that the outrage originated in the crazed minds of socalled radicals, quite as intent upon wrecking the cause of union labor as of expressing a contempt for social order in general.

Extremists of the type of William Z. Foster, for instance, entertain little affection for organized crafts, nor are arch-revolutionists of the brand that has ruined Russia content with anything less than a complete rending into shreds of the fabric of society.

On the fringes of the group of deliberate devastators with preconceived principles of social subversion are to be found unthinking and scatter-brained marplots, weakling disciples such as appear to have been most active at Herrin and in the desert stations of California, Arizona and New Mexico.

Every outbreak of murderous irresponsibility constitutes a violent blow at unionism as it is understood by its delegated leaders. in the United States. The public aroused by such barbarities as train-wrecking and massacre is unlikely to seek for fine distinc-There has been no adequate puntshment

thus far for the Herrin infamy. Potentially the vandalism at Gary was almost equally victous. By the grace of Providence it was a "solid" mail express, not a passenger train, which plunged off the spread rails. Even so, two innocent men, the engineer and the fireman, were killed and two others seriously injured.

Wanton slaughter is the most hideous of drawbacks to the settlement of controversics between employers and employes. It is highly probable that the Gary wreckers are aware of this fact and are bent upon capitalizing its grim significance.

Union labor should not be less eager than the public in general to discover the perpetrators of the crime and measure out to them the full penalty for their graceless

## SHORT CUTS

It cannot be alleged of Ocean City on Sunday that it is all to the candy.

There are those in Johnstown who think the beer holiday was glorious while it lasted.

Skirts remain short at the State Reformatory for Women. Bedford, we infer,

All a woman voter will need to know about the tariff she will learn from her grocery bills.

German aviator stays in the air two hours in motorless plane. Backing himself against the country's currency.

The attempt to assassinate Michael Colline may serve to indicate that the Irish Free Staters have their fight won.

In Lancaster hunters climb trees to hunt groundhogs. It would be folly, therefore, to urge a Lancaster hunter to aim high.

Union Hill, N. J., is to have a 10 o'clock few for somp-box orators. Here is another infringement of liberty for them to

Italian surgeon says D'Annunzio has had "an earthquake in the head." Not sur-prising. Life, for him, has been one erup-There is at least possibility that some

Congressmen will vote for the soldlers' bonus on principle; but this does not excuse the rest of its supporters. The president of the Hair Net Associa-

tion of America says Paris fall fashions will restore long hair and profits will conse-quently increase. Net, of course. The least we can do is to hope that the

miscreants who wrecked the New York and Chicago express at Gary will be captured Attacks on Newberry have contained

even more huncombe than is usual in politi-cal tricks and Secretary Hughes is to be commended for his courage in restating the With handkerchiefs waving, the sneezers

got off with a flying start. And death is in store for the man who wantonly suggests that goldenrod may be made the na-London Rotarians returning from American trip love Americans as brothers, but are glad to see the end of ple a la mode. They would never have tired of the kind

The author of "I'm Forever Blowing bles" died recently. Who shall say Bubbles' died recently. Who shall say that because it knows no material success the bubble of life is in vain? His song was a bubble that pleased millions.

We are glad to be informed that the New York financier who celebrates the 100th anniversary of his birth today will spend the day quietly, for there is absolutely no way of disciplining a noisy centenarian.

Two army lieutenants have received permission from the United States air service to make a one-stop airplane flight from New York to San Francisco. Another step taken toward making flying a commonplace.

U. S. BOOSTS YACHTING

Philadelphia Navy Yard is Selling Enough Small Boats to Enliven Delaware River for Many Years

UNCLE SAM, since the war, has become has ever known. If you are on his mailing lists he will inform you regularly of auction sales of anything that anybody could need, from a pair of socks or a kitchen clock to

ocean-going ships almost ready to put to sea.

In almost every army post and every navy yard throughout the country these sales are going on, and the Philadelphia Navy Yard is one of the main distributing points. Just at present the visitor to the yard will be most forcibly impressed with the number of small boats that are piled up here, there and everywhere, all waiting for proper classifi-cation and advertising before being sold to the highest bidders for any use for which they can be put in civil or business life.

The sale of the first lot of these boats has just been finished. Motorboat enthusiasts who like to hunt bargains would turn green with envy if they could see some of the craft that were disposed of.

USUALLY these sales of condemned boats bring out only such craft as have been damaged and require a good bit of fixing up before they are ready to join the fleets of the boat clubs located along the Delaware River and the Atlantic coast. But this particular sale disposed of some brand-new hulls which had never been put into the

water.

They were of the size and type most popular among the small-boat fleets of the river, and their sale was caused by the fact that they were built for ships which were put on the junk pile by the terms of the Disarmament Conference. The small boats were not completed before the decrees of this body were made final, and so, as the big ships had been retired from service, there was nothing else to do but sell the small

The lot contained eighteen cutters, 24 and 26 feet overall, built of the finest oak frames and cedar planking, with everything copper-riveted. They cost the Government some-thing over \$000 each to build, and they still lacked putty and the final two coats of paint

when they were ordered sold.

No official announcement was made of the price received, of course, but those who took part in the bidding say that the average was not much above \$50 or \$60. This means that they will be sold by the buyers o the general public at from \$75 to \$100, and any one who is interested in bargains will admit that that is a decidedly reasonable price to pay for a brand-new \$900 boat.

THESE particular cutters have no motors I in them, but the rank and file of smallboat enthusiasts along the Delaware prefer to pick up their hulls in this way and to install their own individual choice in en-gines and fittings.

Such boats us these, when fully equipped, will carry from ten to twenty people com-fortably for a day's outing. But it is safe to say that most of them will ultimately have small cabins built on them, and these will give comfortable electing and living quarters for two people on quite an exten-sive cruise through all our inland waterways and to the many bits of Paradise located in the coves and creeks along the wooded shores of the Chesapeake Bay.

Usually such a boat is outlitted with a motor of from eight to ten horsepower, which gives a comfortable cruising speed of some eight to nine knots at an expense of

about a gallon of gasoline an hour.

This may seem expensive to the motorist whose automobile does fifteen to twenty miles to the gallon, but he must remember that when he is on a land trip he has the expense of hotels and garages for each night's stop, whereas when the sun sets at the end of a day's run in a motorboat, the skipper merely dreps his anchor and that automatically registers him and his family for the choicest room in his own private floating hotel.

THERE are small boats of every conceiv-Table kind and description awaiting sale at auction at the Philadelphia Navy Yard at the present time. There must be well over a thousand of these craft, with and without motors, and it seems almost a certainty that their disposal will mean a strong revival of

There are something like 150 motor dories -a stanch and seaworthy type of small craft from 18 to 20 feet overed and with a rounded shelter cabin set forward. These bonts are being sold fully equipped with notor, propeller, reverse gear and mechanical oiler-in fact, almost ready for gasoline and oil and batteries to be run out of the Navy Yard. It is impossible to estimate what these boats are likely to bring, but those who follow such things believe that after the first lots have been sold and the edge of the bidding is taken off, one of them ould be bought for from \$40 to \$50 com-

Scores of 24 and 26 foot cutters are awaiting survey and sale, and there is a veritable fleet of dinghles and wherriesrowboats for from two to six oars-which are the very finest kind of tenders for the small-boat owner. If Uncle Sam gets an average of \$10 spiece for these boats he will

urprise himself and all concerned.

Then there are that finest of all types of tile craft- the whale boat. This is 30 feet cerall and 7 feet in beam and offers a fine chance for a little cabin and a comfortable ockpit, making as next a little cruising outfit as the man of limited pocketbook could lesire. There are other boats from 30 feet the wonderful 50-foot motor sailershe latter the perfect hull for conversion into a seaworthy two-musted schooner either with or without auxiliary power.

I INFORTUNATELY, the individual bidder for these boats has little or no hance of getting them. You might send to be Navy Yard a bid for a motor whalebout double or triple the value of the highest bid offered by anybody else, but there are almost certain to be two or three professional deal-ers who will put in a flat bid for "all or none" of the lot under sale, and as this form of bid saves a tremendous amount of ookkeeping and handling, the authorities have figured that sales in this way net Incle Sam a higher margin of cash in hand than if all the boats of the lot were sold individually to the men who offered the

influence of these sales, however, on boating in this section will be tremendous. seause even after the dealer gets his price and his profit, the plain, ordinary citizen will be able to buy a mavy-built boat far cheaper than he has ever been able to purhase a satisfactory craft before.

Boat builders who have specialized in the onstruction of craft of 40 feet and under have felt anxiety over the effect that the iumping of all these boats upon the public is to have upon their business. It must be said, however, that their business has been steadily dwindling lately due mostly to the inroads of the automobile and the increasing damage of oil on the waters of the Delaware.

The more far-sighted of the fraternity The more far-sighted of the fraternity realize that virtually every one who buys one of these boats from Uncle Sam will buy also a second-hand motor and will inevitably have many changes made upon the hull before he is satisfied with it. This is going to bring the small boat yards a rush of business which they would not ordinarily have, and as they have had practically no business in the building of new boats, it ought to be looked upon as a help rather than a

to be looked upon as a help rather than a

De Valera's death is Daily Deaths reported and dented. This is according precedent. Enver Pasha has been dy the viener

And knowledge assails every lass and her

That the Breeze is a Beach Cop with chilly
demeanor

Who chases before his the scantily clad,



A VOICE FROM THE COAL HOLE

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

as I have explained, are the ones which do

been in no manner greater than in the pre-vention of bad effects from its use. In this

respect the work has gone so far that thes

operator of the apparatus understands it as

Further Uses of Rays

"Further uses of the X-ray have been found in the discovery of lesions in the

tracts of the lower part of the body as well as in the gall-bladder region. In time there

will probably be great improvements in the apparatus, but great strides have already

been made, so that its use is now very effec-

with the modern improvements of the ap-

puratus for any person to entertain any

fear of submitting to an X-ray examination,

as every possible precaution, and there are

"Modern medicine could not get along

it is indispensable in their work. It not only

event which has transpired since the inven-tion or discovery of the X-ray, but it also

"There is not a specialty in medicine to-day in which the X-ray findings to not play a leading part in diagnosis, and often

n treatment. In former times the physicians

were largely dependent upon the description

of the patients for their diagnosis of inter-nal conditions, and if the patient was not

able to describe exactly or had omitted some

physician, the latter was to a certain extent

he was trying to correct. But now the radio-graph will show exactly what the internal

question of the interpretation of the vari-ous densities shown on it. These densities

bear a relationship to normal and pathologi.

cal conditions. In the diagnosis of lung conditions especially the value of the X-ray

Or a Cave-Man after he had spent thou-sands of dollars upon

her; so he thrashed her and she had him arrested. "She played you for a sucker," a Judge told him in a New York court the

unable to make allowances.

And Wise

Press Bird

licity by refusing.

She turned him down

A Chicago actress says

apparatus is becoming more and more

the dark as to all of the conditions which

"The reading of a radiograph is usually a

important symptom not apparent to

of them necessary, is

"The development of the apparatus has

effects are now never produced if the

the greatest damage.

of many conditions.

not a great many

conditions are.

taken to avoid bad effects.

apparatus.
Used in Specialties

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

DR. AMOS REGINALD SHIRLEY On Modern Use of the X-Ray

DON'T WORRY ABOUT

HOW I GOT IN;

GET ME OUT !!!

THE uses of the X-ray in medicine have been greatly extended in the last few years, according to Dr. Amos Reginald Shirley, who is in charge of the X-ray work at the Veterans' Bureau of this city, which has one of the largest and best-equipped plants for this purpose in the United States.

"This comparatively recent but very great extension of the use of the X-ray," said Dr. Shirley, "is largely due to the fact that it become almost indispensable in diagnosis. It is used very extensively through various methods to locate foreign bodies in the human system and is of gren value in their removal. This was one of

the first uses of the X-ray.

"A more recent but fully as important development of the uses of the apparatus is in the diagnosis of chest and gastro-intestinal troubles, where its value has been proved to be very great; in fact, a diagnosis of these conditions is rarely mu present time without X-ray findings. the latter case the X-ray is particularly helpful as an aid in discovering ulcers in the gastro-intestinal tract and the presence of tumor formations.

## Used for Treatment Purposes

"For treatment purposes the X-ray being shown each year to have a greater and greater value. Originally the machine was used almost exclusively for radiographic purposes (that is for the making of what is but a little later its therapeutic value was discovered and appreciated.

"These therapeutic benefits have been in creasing from year to year, and at the pres-ent time it is used largely for the treatment of various benign and malignant tumors and it is also of much assistance in the treatment of various skin lesions. The use of the X-ray in the case of tumor tends to shut down the blood supply to some extent by creating arteritis or a thickening of the alls of the vessel supplying the tumor. "Its value in determining the condition

and position of fragments in cases of fracture is without question, and the radio graph is of great assistance in the proper setting of these fragments with relation to each other. This, too, was one of the early medical uses of the apparatus.

"There have been many recent improve-ments in the mechanism of the X-ray. One of the most important of these allows the use of a very high voltage, producing a twenty-inch spot-gap. This, with proper precautions, has proved of much use in therapeutle way, particularly in the case of malignant conditions for deep-scated lesions. By a spot-gap is meant the distance between two points on the apparatus, using a high tension circuit. For ordinary radiographic work a spot-gap of from four and one-half to five inches is generally used.
"The high voltage increases the pene-trative power, the final effect of this de-

pending to some degree upon the thickness of the part X-rayed. "Most of our own work in the bureau is diagnostic. For this purpose we use duplit-ized films, which lessens the exposure required in radiographic work.

"With proper precautions the danger of burns in the use of the X-ray machine is now so small as to be negligible. Of course, it is necessary that these precautions be taken both with respect to the person being X-rayed and the operator of the apparatus. It is true that some severe burns have been inflicted through the use of the X-ray apperiments and generally to the operator who was experimenting. With the improvement of the apparatus there is now no danger of burns either to the person being X-rayed or to the operator.

Sheet lend has been found to be the best preventive of X-ray burns. These burns are inflicted by what are known as the 'soft rays,' and the lead absorbs these rays. Sheet lead is used between the tube and the operator, and has been found to be very "As regards the person being X-rayed,

the precaution which is taken is to see that the tube is a sufficient distance from the the tube is a summer to the for a spark person as to make it impossible for a spark person. This is also offset by seeing that the machine is properly 'grounded.' When these precautions are observed, as they always are by all competent operators of the apparatus, there is not a possibility of a burn being

course of time dermatitis begins, and if deep-seated enough it may develop in the underlying structure, bone and muscle as in the case of a third-degree burn. But, as I

QUIZ

1. Who discovered the Philippine Islands?
2. What is paleontology?
3. What was the Garden of Epicurus?
4. What English Queen was married to a Spanish King?
5. What is the highest active volcanc is North America?
6. What is meant by Romanesque art?
7. What is the largest city in Vermont?
8. Who was Quintus Roscius?
9. Of what country was St. Gaudens, the famous sculpter, a native?
10. What is the sea leopard? said, there is now not the slightest reason for an X-ray burn with a competent oper-"In therapeutic, work the parts of the patient not being freated are protected from the effects of the rays by lead-foil and lead-

rubber sheeting, so that only the parts requiring treatment are exposed to the rays. In radiographic work the precautions against burns are effected to some degree by filtering off the 'soft rays,' and for this purpose aluminum filters are used. These 'soft rays,'

sprit got mixed with the rudder some The airplane making a flight from New York to Rio de Janeiro is the Sampale

tive and is more and more recognized each day as an indispensable aid to the diagnosis "Any part of the human body can be safely X-rayed as long as the proper pre-cautions are observed. There is no reason

Today's Anniversaries

August 3. 1773 without the X-ray. The war proved what most of the physicians already knew: that 1872—General John A. Dix was non-inated by the Republicans of New York for had this effect to a greater degree than any

municipal buildings in Glasgow. 1889-President Harrison attended the removed some skepticism in certain quarters as to its therapeutic and diagnostic value. Soldiers' Monument at Indianapolis. There is no well-equipped hospital or clinic n the world today which has not its X-ray

> 1903-Marquis of Salisbury, former Prine Minister of Great Britain, ded. Born Feb. runry 3, 1830. 1918-United States Government 49 pealed to the people to forgo all non-essen-

tiuls o overcome labor shortage. plied in French to the address of welcome.

Daniel Frohman, one of the leading American theatrical managers and pro-ducers, born at Sandusky, O., sixty-nise

seventy-seven years ago.

other day, "but we don't beat 'em up in this country." The trouble with the victim was that he was a feminist at heart and

her contract is in dan-ger of being repudiated because she has refused the behest of the company press agent to mean to him? get publicity by having herself arrested as a bathing beauty. Wise little girl. So quick to realize that she could get even more pub-

When a locomotive struck an automobile Chestertown, Md., two young women of Betterton were thrown through the windshield and landed on the cowcatcher unburt, though the auto was wrecked. Proud should be the fathers of two such bouncing girls!

When you take your eyes away from all competent operators of the apparatus, there is not a possibility of a burn being inflicted.

"A person burned by the X-ray is not immediately conscious of the burn. In the What Do You Know?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

I. Member nations of the League of Nations
are entitled to one vote each in the
assembly of the League, and not more
than three representatives in that
body. In the council no nation may
have more than one representalive
and one vote.

In Lewis Carroll's "The Hunting of the
Shark" occurs the line "Then the bowsprit got mixed with the rudder some-

4. Walrus means whale horse, from the Swedish "hval," whale, and the old

4. Walrus means whale horse, from the Swedish "hval," whale, and the of Swedish "ross," horse.

5. The Anglo-Saxon settlement of England began in 449 A. D.

6. The Duke of Wellington was born in Dublin, Ireland.

7. The widow bird is one of a group of weaver birds, dwelling in Western Africa and remarkable for the gay plumage of the males and the sombe coloring of the females. The name was originally given by Portugues settlers to a species which, excepting a buff and searlet wing bar, is wholly black, the color and long train subgesting the garb of a widow.

8. An amphora is a two-handled jar of wase.

vase.

9. Stridulating is making a shrill, creaking noise, as a locust, cleada or the life.

10. Hubert Work is the present Postmaster General of the United States.

1867—Jeremiah Day, for many years president of Yale College, died in New Haven. Born at New Preston, Cons.,

1888-Queen Victoria opened the act

laying of the cornerstone for the Indiana 1896-Hoke Smith, of Georgia, resigned as Secretary of the Interior and was sec-

1919-At Quebec, the Prince of Wales

1921—Prince Regent Alexander pro-claimed his ascension to Serbian throne. Today's Birthdays

years ago. William L. Douglas, former Governs of Massachusetts, born at Plymouth, Mas.

Dr. Henry Suzzailo, president of the University of Washington, born at Sas Jose, Calif., forty-seven years ago. Daniel R. Anthony, representative Congress of the First Kansas District, bera at Leavenworth, Kans., fifty-two years as

Take Away
That Bauble

The pulse of Henry Edward Pellew, of Washington, old-time friend of Theodore Rooserel.

The is ninety-four years old; he has been busy as well as long. What can a tile mean to him?

Because a snake stole their honer swarm of bees in Pleasantville, Pa., killed two blooded dogs chained to their kennels. The way those Pleasantville bees are breaking into the news it seems to us they ought to be chained to that his are to be chained to their hives.

The fortune-teller in a Peoria, light court who prophesied that "the dear Judge would dismiss the case was reminded by "dear" also means "expensive," for ineed her heavily. She merely prophesional transfer in the knew tells knew te

The mine mules will be alone in sorrew when the strike is over.